NEWS OF THE WEEK Gathered from All Quarters.

WASHINGTON. FROM 1874 to June 30, 1880, the U. S. mints coined 63,736,730 standard dollars.

THERE are about 43,000 postofilees in the United States, with salaries ranging from a dollar or two up to \$8,000 a year. Only one postmaster—New York City—receives \$8,000, the salaries at other first-class offices not ex-

THE receipts of the Postoffice Department for the quarter ending March 31, 1880, were \$8.840.833; expenditures, \$9,186,385.

THE total receipts of the Revenue Depariment from all sources for the fiscal year cading June 30, 1880, were \$133,081,310, against \$113,440,021 in 1870, showing a total increase from internal revenue of \$10,522,298.

UNITED STATES TREASURER GILVILLAN states that since the colunge of the standard silver dollar began \$35,000,000 had been paid out up to the 28th ult., and of that amount \$17,000,000 had been returned to the Treasury In payment of public dues, and in exchange for affrer certificates.

THE following partial returns received THE following partial returns received at the census effice show the numberial indebtedness of the States named: New York, About \$240,000,000; Massachusetts, \$80,000,000; Minesott, \$80,000,000; Minesott, \$81,000,000; Minesott, \$52,000,000; Rinnesott, \$81,000,000; Minesott, \$52,000,000; Kansaa, \$13,400,000; Minesott, \$40,000,000; Camecticut, \$17,100,000; Rode islands, \$12,900,000; New Jersey, nearly \$48,000,000; Callidria, upward of \$11,500,000; Paucessee, \$4,500,000; Iowa, between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000; Panusylvania, upward of \$11,500,000; Teaucessee, \$4,500,000; Coulsiana, nearly \$20,000,000; Penusylvania, (nothing but county debts being reported) shows \$78,000,000, Municipal indebtedness includes all loval indebtedness, county, city, town and school district, but excludes State debta. In the lat given above only nineteen States are included, which is one-half the whole number. If the other half make an equal showing the aggregate local indebtedness alone of the country is nearly \$1,400,000,000.

THE public debt of the United States In E public debt of the United States in August, 1865, was \$2,754,621,571. July 1, 1875, it was \$200,505,250 less. The greatest decrease for any one year during that period being \$127,884,062, for the year redding June 30, 1867. The debt has been decreased by \$07,779,800 during the first six mouths of this year. The entire reduction from Aug. 31, 1865, to July 1, 1886, amounts to \$857,104,823.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has empleted a table showing the losses charged National banks for the six mouth ending March 1, 1880. The total losees by all these lanks for that period amounted to \$7,563,866; the losses for the corresponding period in 1879 were \$10,338,334.

THE HAST.

THE Democratic and Greenback State Committees of Maine held a meeting on the 27th ult. and decided to fuse as far as possible The following Greenback electors were non-inated: Solon Chass, Benjamin Bunker, J. T. Turner, Charles R. Whidden. CONGRESSMAN MURCH (Greenback-

Labor) was renominated by the Democratic Convention at Castile, Me., on the 27th ult. Du. Tanner, the New York Inster, entered upon the thirtieth day of his fast or

THE Egyptian obelisk, which recently arrived at New York City, will be placed in

GENERAL HANCOCK, in addition to present duties, has been assigned to command the Department of the South during the temporary absence of Brigadier General Augus

AT Pottsville, Pa., on the night of the 28th ult., Jonathan Wasley, superintendent, Frank Williamson, inside bose, and John Reese, district superintendent of the Phila delphia & Reading Coal and from Company, descended Keeley Run colliery to examine the ventilation. They were found on the following morning dead from black damp. Rescuing parties went to work, but many of them were taken from the mine overcome by the foul at.

THREE or four men entered the Middletown, Coun., Savings Bank on the 27th ult., during the absence at dinner of some of the officials, and engaging the clorks in con-versation, accomplices robbed the vault of

THE old Pine Street Church at Boston was damaged by fire to the extent of \$25,000 on the 27th ult. THE Massachusetts Republican State

Convention will be held at Worcester Septem THE Massachusetts Prohibition Con-

vention will be held at Worcester Septemsteamships laden wholly or partly with grain foundered at sea, and six were reported miss-ing. During the same period one hundred grain laden sailing vessels foundered and one

mdred and eleven were reported missing. CAPTAIN JAMES H. STANLEY, of Middletown, Pa., died on the night of the 27th uit, from hydrophobia. When the symptoms his friends good bye and submitted himself to the care of keepers, but on the following night, during a violent spaam, he escaped and was found in the suburbs biting at everything within reach. Deceased was bitten by his

THE Independent People's Labor Convention, held at Sharon, Pa., on the 29th ult. indorsed the nomination of Garfield and Arthur. Fifteen States were represented in

A FIRE at Buffalo, on the 29th ult. red property to the value of \$295,000. THE Lycoming Insurance Company of Philadelphia will probably go into liquids

Snow commenced falling on the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., a little ba-forenoon on the 29th ult., and continued most of the time until two o'clock.

Tue New Jersey Democratic State Convention will be held on the 1st of Septem

Tire Jury in the Seawanhaka case, at New York City, brought in a verdict on the 20 ult., that the diameter was caused by the burating or collapsing of one of the tubes to the starboard boiler, whereby the flames were driven under the grate bars into the fire-room there'y igniting the wood-work, causing the destruction of the boat.

WEST AND SOUTH,

THE bodies of all but four of the vic tims of the vecent collision on the Detroit Biverhad been recovered up to the 27th uit. A saw-Mill at Bagley, Otsego Coun ty, Mich., blew up on the 27th ult., killing two men and seriously injuring several others. The explosion was caused by a defective flue.

JOHN Droos, a negro, who outraged a white lady near Darnestown, Md., on the lath uit., was taken from the jail by about fifty men on the morning of the 97th and hanged

COLUMBUS, Ohio, has a population of 1,644.

NEARLY the entire upper portion of 1,000 and 1,000 a

Empire City, Oregon, was burned on the 26th

A SHALL grocery store at Detroit was destroyed by five on the morning of the 27th ult., and Charles Feteram, who roomed over the store, was burned to death. This wheat yield of Minnesota this

ar is estimated at tully 25,090,030 bushels, id it may reach 40,000,000. WHILE two burglars were attempting in entrance to the residence of Hon. D. H. Solomon, thirty miles from Council Buffs, on

the morning of the 37th ult., they were dis-covered by a son of Mr. Solomon, who shot and killed one of them. The dead burgiar vas not recognized. A HAIL storm passed over the vicinity of Stevens' Point, Wisconsin, on the 28th ult., covering the ground to the depth of several inches. Thousands of fowls and sheep were killed. The shingles were torn from several roofs and over a hundred farms leaned entirely of hay and grain. Yards rere stripped and forests left as bare as in

Tax Ohio Greenback State Conven-ATR Onlo Greenback State Conven-tion met at Columbus on the 18th ult. The National platform adopted at Chicago was ac-cepted as the State platform with two or three minor resolutions. The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Charles L. Lloyd; Supreme Judge, D. W. C. Londen; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles Bowsall; Member of the Soard of Public Works, Amos Roberts; School Commissioner, R. B. Smart; Presidential Machon at Leven R. B. Smart: Presidential Electors at Large, Harry Kellogy and L. T. Foster. THE census returns from every dis-

triet in Oregon show a population of 175,525, an increase of eighty-three per cont. since

A special to the Galveston, Texas, Jess from Denison states that a party of Creeks attacked two Cherokees, near Gibson Station, Inilian Territory, on the 27th uit, killing one and wounding the other. Two Creeks were hanged by the Cherokees on the 5th, bence the retaliation.

THE population of Minnesota is 789,-72, according to the census.

THE Greenbackers of Kansas held helr State Convention on the 38th als. H. P.

roomsn was nominated for Governor. nated for Governor by the West Virginia Democratic State Convention on the 28th alt. Two PERSONS, a man and woman,

were captured near Fremont, Neb., on the fith alt., supposed to be the old man Bender and Kats, the notorious murderers of Kansas Noth made a partial confession.
On the night of the 28th ult. a party

On the night of the 29th tilt, a party of fifteen disguised men, twenty miles from Atlanta, Ga., wentto the home of Joe Thompson (colored), dragged him out, bent him and his wife fearfully, fatally shot his son and killesthis daughter. Four arrews were made, Thompson recognized as the leader of the gang John Gray, whom he recently prosecuted and had convicted for assault and instary.

The Ute Indians decline to sign the treats in the operand from

treaty in its present form. They object to being removed to the junction of the Gunni-son and Grand Rivers on account of the poor soil in that locality.

J. C. Connew, a rapist, was shot

lead by an armed mob at Moberly, Mo., on

A FREMONT, NES., dispatch, on the 20th dit., stated that a man named Hordan, who formerly resided in Bender's neighbor-bood in Kansas, and who know the ohl man ersonally, on being admitted to the pri Bender. He was not positive as to the worn-an. The whereabouts of Kate and Join Hen-der, Jr., had been disclosed and officers were route to capture them.

FORTY-RIGHT chiefs and head men of

he Utes algued the treaty on the 27th ult. The success of the commission is assured be-Autzona has a population of 41,580.

including 1,600 Chinese and 4,545 Indians, but excluding the reservation and Pueblo Indians. Some Mexican troops fought Vic torio's band of Apaches on the list, and 2001 ult., losing nine men. The Indians escaped Their loss was not known.

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor party has received a letter from General James B. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, declarity his approval of the Socialistic is of resolution adopted by the recent National Convention of the Greenback Labor party at Chicago.

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE United States revenue cutter Phomas Corwin returned to Onalaska from the Arctic on the Sth of July, made some re-pairs and salled again on the 11th. She had been within one hundred and forty miles of Wrangel Land, and reversi vessels of the whaling fleet had been seen, but the cartain was unable to communicate with any of them, owing to the large quantities of ice.

LATER NEWS.

On the morning of the 1st a fire broke out in the stables belonging to the White Suiphur Springs, (W. Va.) Company and forty-four horses were burned to death.

REV. T. B. MILLER, dean of the Phildelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. was arrested on the night of the lat upon the charge of forgery. The alleged forgery con-sists in ante-d-ting a series of lecture tickets and in writing the names of professors on

A Constantinorie dispatch states but Dr. Parsons, an English missionary, and his two servants have been murdered at Lemid FOUR battalions of Montenegrins attacked the Albanians on the 28th uit and

A COLLISION occurred on the Long Branch Hailroad, near New York City, on the list uit. The engineer of one train was killed and several other persons were hadly bruised and cut.

A SINLA dispatch, on the 1st, stated that reports from Quetta indicated that Ayoob Khan dil not follow up his victory by ursuing the British. It is stated that Gen-ral Burrows succeeded in bringing a large ody of his troops into Candahar.

THE Bank of the Province at Porto Alegre, Brazil, was robbed recently of \$125,-

THE joint track of the Denver & South Park and Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was completed into Leadville on the Sist ult. and oth companies began running regular brough trains on the let.

THE freight house of the Old Colony Railroad at Brockton, Mass, with a large quantity of freight, etc., was destroyed by re on the night of the lat. Loss heavy.

BEN JOHNSON, son of ex-Lieutenant Sovernor Johnson, of Kentucky, fatally shot. Furner Wilson at a political meeting in Bull-lown, Ky., on the 30th ult.

BULGARIA and Servia are negotiating offensive and defensive alliance.

MISS. BELLE CLARK, of California, and Miss Emms Jewett, of Litchfield, Minn., are ride a twenty-mile equestrian race S. W. HOFFMAN, ex-Auditor of Cin-

chuatt, was arrested on the Sist uit. on an affidavit charging him with misappropriating two \$1,000 Cincinnati bonds while, City Au-DR. TANNER entered upon the thirty-

THE Mint and Sub-Treasury at San Prancisco are overflowing with sliver coin and J. Ranney, aged fifteen.

application has been made for a transfer East Messrs, Hancock's and English's Letters who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry. This the same disorter-

GENERAL HANCOUK. New York, July 20. The following is General Hancock's etter of acceptance:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YOR GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to are now day the receipt of your letter of July 18, 1880, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United Sates by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled in Cheiman. I scept to nomination with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me.

The principles enunciated by the Convention are those I have observated in the part and shall endeavor to maintain in the Tuture.

The principles commented by the Convention are those I have oberished in the past and shall endeavor to maintain in the Intire.

The Construction and American of the maintain that Endeavor to maintain in the Intire.

The Construction and American of the United States, embedying the results of the War for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty for resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the Government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the Lorislative, Executive and Judicial Departments define and Hant the authority of the General Government. Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution for prohibited by it to the States being to the States respectively, or to the people. The General and State Governments which comprising a General Government with gomen's powers for purposes local to the States real Government, with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the propured window. This Union, comprising a General Government with gomen's powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the propured window. This is the Union of free popular government, and the Union factor of free popular government, a political system which, rightly administered, has been and will continue to be, the admiration of the world. May we not say, many is the words of Washington: The unity of the Government which constitutes one people is justly dear to us; it is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize, and intend at every hazard to preserve."

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AND LAW.

But no form of Government, I like this foundation away, and the whole structure falls.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty between the form of the world

the prosperity and happiness of our people.

CONCLUSION.

If elected, I shall, with Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with Edelity, according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to see that the laws he faithfully and to see that the laws he

detoive upon an American citizen.

I am, very respectfully, rours,
W. H. HANGICK.

To the Hon. John W. Stevenson, Previous
of the Convention: Hon. John P. Steckton,
Chairman; and others of the Constitutes of
the National Democratic Convention.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30, Hon. William H. English transmitted the following latter of acceptance of the nomination of candidate for Vice-Presi-dent to the Committee of Notification to-

day:
To the Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of
the Convention: the Hon. John H. Stockton,
Chairman, and other members of the Committee of Notification:
GENTALMEN: I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th Inst., informing
me that I was munimously nominated for the
office of Vice-President of the United States
by the late Democratic National Convention
which assembled at Cincinnat. As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks maste by me
at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust
with a realizing sense of the responsibility,
and am sprofoundly grateful for the honor
conferred.

conferred.

THE PLATFORM—DENERAL HANCOCK—ETC.
I accept the nomination upon the platform
of principles adopted by the Convention,
which I cordially approve, and I accept it
quite as much because of my faith in the
wisdom and patriotism of the great statesof principles adopted by the Convention, which I cordilly approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States. His eminent services to his country, his fidelity to the Constitution, the Union and the laws, his clear perception of the correct principles of government as taught by Jefferson, his scrupnious care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authority, his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights and rights of property, his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs, and his pure and blameiers life, all point to him as a man worthy of the confidence of the people. Not only a brave solder, a great commander, a wise statesman and a pure patriot, but a prudent, painstaking, practical man of unquestioned honesty, trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust, and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is in my indiguent eminently fitted for the highest office on earth, the Presidency of the United States. Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best laterests of the country require that the partition of the General Government for the satt twenty years should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public or in accordance with the spirit of our republican for the accordance with the spirit of our republican of the General Government for the General Government for the satt twenty years should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public or in accordance with the spirit of our republican for the continuance of the transitions when his property or place in our system of seven and pool men who formed our Republican Government and the trailitions wheely limited the tenure of office, and lam are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party in h

he public duties for which they are paid by he people; but, with ad their circerpeass and bit ity, a discriminating public will no doubt ead between the lines of their speeches that her paramount hope and aim are to keep hemselyes or their satellites four years ouger in office. Ferpettuating the power of thronic Federal officeholders four years longer will not be useful the millious of men and women

who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry. This the same disorderinating pithic will no doubt fully understand, as they will also that it is because of their own industry and economy and God's bought as they will also that it is because of their own industry and economy and God's bought in harry sit that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of their in large state in the people sedesworting is them, but in spite of them.

THE CONYMIT

Is, in fact, between the people sedesworting to gain the political power which sightfully belongs to them and to restore the pure, simple, economical Constitutional Government of our fathers on the one side, and 100,000 Federal officeholders and their backers, pumpered with place and power, and determined to retain them at all hazards, on the other. Hence the constant assumption of new and dangering powers by the Geneal Government under the Republican party; the effort to build up what they call a strong Government; the interference with home rule and with the similarization of justice in the courts of the several States; the interference with the elections through the interference with the elections of justice in the courts of the people and the States will, if not checked, subsert the floreties of the people and the Government of Innited powers and the Government of Innited powers action by the fathers, and end in a great consolidated, concentrated Government, strong, indeed, for evil and the overthrow of the people and the States will, if not checked, subsert the floreties of the people and the Government and the long continuance of political power in the same hands. They have proved the party to the people and the proved to the people and the states will, if not checked, subset the floreties it. The unsubstry of a strong Government, strong, indeed, for evil and the overthrow of the people and the people THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF THE GENERAL

retired.

FIRE EIGHTS AND FOWERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

But in resisting the encroschments of the General Government upon the reserved rights of the people and the states. I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring the proper exercise. by the General Government of the powers rightfully belonging to it under the Constitution. Encroschments upon the Constitution. Encroschments upon the Constitution, the constitution of the General Government, or interference with the proper exercise of its powers, must be carefully avoided. The Union of the States under the Constitution must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both the candidates on the Democratic Presidential licket. It is acquiesced in swerywhere now, and finally and forever settled as one of the results of the war. It is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired abould, the Democratic ticket be elected. In that event proper protection will be given in every legitimate way to every different in a very legitimate way to every different in a very legitimate way to every different in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a very legitimate way to every different will be given in a ve mondments. PINANCIAL—THE INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS

guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments.

FINANCIAL—THE INDUSTRIAL AND BUSKNESS INTERESTS.

A sound currency of boxest money, of a value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world, and consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin, will be maintained.

The labor and manufacturing, commercial and business in crests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way. The tolling of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be properly restricted. The public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by right economy is public expenditures, and the liberties of the people and the property of the people will be protected by a flovernment of law and order administered strictly in the interest of all the people and not of corporations and privileged classes.

I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity for itselfigent self government, and, therefore, do not doubt the success of the Demogratic tellest. Its success would bury beyond resurrection the sectional jealousies and in no other way can this be so effectually accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feeling between all the sections, and make us in fact, as well as in mane, one people. The only rivalry then would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, the cirvation of labor, the enlargement of human rights, the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order, and all that would tend to make us the foremost Nation of abor, the enlargement of human rights, the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order, and all that would tend to make us the foremost Nation of abor, the enlargement of human rights, the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order, and all that would tend to make us the foremost Nation of the I am, with great respect, very truly yours, William H. Engrass.

Inherited Antipathies,

Cows hate dogs instinctively, from their earliest calfhood upward. I used their earliest callhood upward. I used to doubt once upon a time whether the hatred was not of artificial origin and wholly induced by the invoterate human habit of egging on every dog to worry every other animal that comes in its way. But it ried a mild experiment one day by putting a half-grown town bred puppy into a small enclosure with some hitherto unworried calves, and they all turned to make a common headway against the intruder with the same striking unanimity as the most ancient and experienced cows. Hence I am inclined to suspect that the antipathy does actually result from a vaguely inharted instinct derived from the days when the ancestors of our kine was a wild make the same and a special or a striking the same of our kine was a wild make the ancestors of our kine was a was a was a was a way to the ancestors of our kine was a way and the ancestors of our kine was a way and the ancestors of our kine was a way and the ancestors of our kine was a way and the ancestors of our kine was a way and the ancestors of our kine was a way and the ancestors of our kine was a way and the ancestors of our kine the ancestors of our kine the ancestors when the ancestors of our kins was a wild urus, and the ancestor of our dogs a wolf, on the wild forest-clad plains of a wolf, on the wild forest-clad plains of Central Europe. When a cow puts up its tail at sight of a dog entering its pad-dock at the present day it has probably some dim instinctive consciousness that it stands in the presence of a daugerous hereditary foe; and as the wolves could only seize with safety a single isolated urus, so the cows now usually make common cause against the intruding dog, turning their heads in one direc-tion with very unwonted unanimity till tion with very unwonted unanimity till his tail finally disappears under the op-

posite gate. Such inherited antipathies seem common and natural enough. Every spedies knows and dreads the ordinary enemies mon and natural ecough. Every species knows and dreads the ordinary enemies of its race. Mice scamper away from the very small of a cat. Young chickens run to the shelter of their mother's wings when the shadow of a hawk passes over their heads. Mr. Darwinput a small snake into a paper hag, which he gave to the monkeys at the Zoo; and one monkey after another opened the bag, looked in upon the deadly foe of the quadrumanous kind, and promptly dropped the whole pakkage with every gesture of horror and dismay. Even man himself—though his instincts have all weakened so greatly with the growth of his more plastic intelligence, adapted to a wider and more modifiable set of external circumstances—seems to retain a vegue and umstances—seems to retain a vague and riginal terror of the serpentine form.—

Ms. M. A. VEDDER finds that water is not freed from organic impurities in freezing, and that the germs of animalcules are present in very much of the ice taken from stagnant water. This being the case, considerable risk must attend the use of such ice in drinking water.

Ir has been long known that fishes return to about the same place in the same rivers each year to spawn, but it is a new discovery that they go up the left-hand side of the stream, and coming down take the opposite side. Fishermen may be benefited by remembering this.

As exchange speaks of a man who "is but one step removed from an asa." He'd better make it three or four. The animal has a long reach backward.

Remarkable Ms. Fleuss made his first appearance and Appearance appearance appearance appearance and appearance appea

His remarkable performan

er water was better seen than it has

der water was better seen than it has been elsewhere elther during the few months of the exhibition of his apparatus at the Polytechnic or at Brighton. He can stay under the water for five hours without an air-tabe or any other communication with the surface, and this absence if incumbrance gives him much greater freedom than any other divers possess. He can, for instance, lie down and bend his body in any position without fear of being lifted or floated up, and without suffering from the obstruction of the long pipe which usually commets the head of a diver with a boat above. In short, he possesses the prinnects the head of a diver with a boat above. In short, he possesses the principal advantage which distinguishes an animal from a plant; he moves independently instead of being rooted to one spot. Foreshadowed in the water, he presents a curious appearance, with great goggle eyes in his burnished helmet, a strong water-tight dress and water-boots. The spectators sample themselves by throwing pence for him to pick up, or by writing messages to him on card-board, always under water. He sharpens his pencil under water, to pick up, or by writing messages to him on card-board, always under water, He sharpens his pencil under water, gives and receives signals with a cord, him on card-board, always under water. He sharpens his pencil under water, gives and receives signals with a cord, and is to experiment on the sub-marine use of the telephone. At hyde he walked for a quarter of a mile under the sea; at Brighton he went down in five fathoms by the chain pier in rough weather. If he could eat under water, Mr. Fleuss and he could atay for a longer period than five hours which he gives as an ordinary limit. Yesterday afternoon he remained two hours and seven minutes under water in the Aquarium, and again went down for half an hour in the evening. In a short lecture on his apparatus which Mr. Fleuss gave in the dinary limit. Yesterday afternoon he remained two hours and soven minutes under water in the Aquarium, and again went down for haif an hour in the evening. In a short lecture on his apparatus which Mr. Fleuss gave in the evening immediately on returning to the upper air, he stated that his method is no secret, that it is patented and that the specifications are accordingly published. In every draught of breath we draw we take in a certain amount of oxygen with four times as much nitrogen. A little of the nitrogen becomes fixed in the form of carbonic acid, and the air thus deteriorated becomes fixed in the form of carbonic acid, and the air thus deteriorated becomes fixed in the form of carbonic acid, and the air thus deteriorated becomes fixed in the form of carbonic acid, and the air thus deteriorated becomes fixed in the form of carbonic acid, and the air thus deteriorated becomes fixed in the form of carbonic acid, and the air thus deteriorated becomes fixed in the form of carbonic acid, and the air thus deteriorated becomes again fit for breathing. According to Mr. Fleuss, he takes down compressed oxygen to supply the place of that which is breathed; in other words are mand Bacon have had no successors. No mand special on back on their work where they left it. So far as man's efforts are complete. As they left them, so they remain. No man has yet appeared who can equal what they have done, can equal what they have done, and that they have done, they reached the limit of man's power in the direction in which is the right road only that they have done, they reached the limit of man's power in the direction in which is the right road only that they have done, they they taght. The child must mistake the road just as the parent mistook it, and learn which is the right road only that they have done, they they taght. The child must mistake the road just as the parent mistook it, and learn which is the right road only they taght. The child must mistake the road just as the parent mistook it, and learn which is the that of the longs proper. This was con-fessedly a rough, popular, hasty and generalized explanation. A more scien-tific account may be expected from the locture on the subject which Dr. B. W. Richardson, F. R. S., who is specially qualified for the investigation by his wall known experiments or come. well known experiments on oxone, is to feliver at the Society of Arts. It will be remembered that it was to the same society that Prof. Tyndail explained the firemen's respirator, which has since proved in practice so valuable an instruent in straining the bad air at fires be-ere it reaches the lungs, and so ena-ing the fireman to breathe what air is left among smoke and noxious vapors. Mr. Fleuss's method is still more effectual, because he carries his own suply of oxygen with him in a compres ply of oxygen with him in a compressed form, and has thus been enabled to breathe in an atmosphere in which there is no appreciable quantity of air at all. He states that he has gone through firedamp (carboneted hydrogen) and choke-damp (carboneted hydrogen) and could exist in the charged receiver of a gas factory. In the great helmet and in the hollows of his armor there is recen for a certain quantity of air, and this is kept fresh and constantly renewed by a stream of oxygen, the pressure of which he regulates by a tap at will. To re-

ng with the regular summer freshet, the sutpour of the melting snows in the high nountains. When the river was reached the game made a bold stand, and for a time it seemed doubtful which held the mastery; but the incessant fuelade from four hundred rilles, together with the desperate proximity of the formidable battalion, drove the herd in dismay into until the thousands of beasts were rolling and writhing in liestricable confusion. In the diary evolutions of hornes and riders, the latter were left to struggle for themselves in the water, and to be jammed to death between the surging masses of drowning beasts. Some who foreaw the danger in time, and turned shoreward, found safety on torra firms, but those who ventured far anough to be embraced by the sweeping, resistless tide, and to become involved in the tangle of struggling animals, were all drowned. The story

Performances Under brought to the post was that thirty Indians and lifty postes were drowned, besides five hundred or a thousand buffaloes,

ance at the Royal Aquarium, West-ninster, last night, in the large tank built for the whale and used by the falcos.

Inquiry at military headquarters in this city elicited from Col. Sheridan the information, corroborative is part of the foregoing narrative, that the Crow Indians had eaten up all their food and had gone out after game. The dispatch conveying this intelligence to military headquarters gave no particulars, but intimated, that the Indians were desperately hunory.—Chicago Times. perately hungry .- Chicago Times.

Why Is Life a Disappointment? LIFE is a disappointment, chiefly be cause those who are starting in it over-estimate their own strength and under-rate that of their competitors. Self-sufficiency and Ignorance are the pio-neurs of desirated expectations. The ice of a father or a preceptor. The in-neritor of a practice is a whole genera-ion ahead of him who is the founder of Nora Perry's Home Life.

Thus home life of Nora Perry, the poet, is pleasantly described in the Boston Herald. She lives quietly at Providence, R. I., with her mother, a serene, sweet-faced and intelligent lady, now more than eighty years of age. Two noble class shade the modest house, on the lower floor of which, in the specious and cheerful rooms, Miss Perry's individuality has expressed itself in creating a kerse. The windows are hing with heavy green draperies, and instead of the stiff and conventional shades, fine by ot oxygen the been enabled to breathe in an atmosphere in which there is no appreciable quantity of air at all the states that he has gone through first damp (carboreleted hydrogeo) and the states that he has gone through first damp (carboreleted hydrogeo) and the states that he has gone through first damp (carboreleted hydrogeo) and the states that he has gone through first damp (carboreleted hydrogeo) and the hollows of his armor there is room to be a stream of oxygen, the pressure of which he regulates by a tap at will. To refresh himself he increases the flow of oxygen, and when he requires a stimulus diminishes it. Mr. Fleuss is a young and vigorous man, who has served in the steamboats of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. His apparatus is certainly very ingenious and effective, and well worthy of attention.—London Times.

A Terrible Iadian Onshaught Upon a Rerd of Buffalees.—

An officer of the regular Army, who left fort Keogh, Montana, ten days ago, arrived in the city or Thursday swill be to the fort Keogh, Montana, ten days ago, arrived in the city or Thursday swilling, and is a guest of friends living on Prairie Avenue. The officer traveled the post bor for his departure, bringing the latest intelligence from the Crow Indians, who were then absent from the camp, or Agency, upon a grand buffale hunt. The news brought in by the ocuriers was very exciting. They related that after riding over mountains for two days the Crows come apon a fine herd of buffalees buffalees bloom. The action of the first was a supple of the most vehement of the principal that a contract the supplemental beautiful to be a contract the most vehement of the principal has been forced by lear of starvation to take to the change of the first was very exciting. They related that after riding over mountains for the result of the supplement of the supplement of the first was a supp linsion covers the entire such, serving

A Newport Incident.

IT is certain that in American society the men make the belies. With us it is the exact opposite. A case in point occurred a few years ago in Newport, battalion, drove the herd in dismay into the roaring torrent. Beside themselves with the excitement of the moment, the Indians urged their poules into the stream, unwilling that even a flood should spoil their frenzied sport or cut them off from their game. The terrifle current, made tunutuous from the huge plias of rock lare and there, in the channel, whirled buffalces, ponies, and Indians along at a bewildering valority, until the thousands of beauts were rolling and writing in inextricable confu-

GENERAL.

One city heard from is satisfied with he new census. Lowell, Mass., has a argor number of inhabitants than any-ody living there expected would be

WM. BANKS, a noted Liverpool ship-builder, has left \$300,000 to his grand-daughter, Susan Meyers, the wife of a laborer at Grampoint, opposite New York cits.

THE uncertainties of the theatrical business are illustrated by the fact that Miss Neilson, after a season of great success in the East, has been playing to almost empty houses in San Francisco, TEN families will soon depart for Zaco-

nis, on Puget Sound, Washington Ter-ritory, under the direction of the Brook-lyn (M. Y.) Go-orerative Colonialion Society. They will settle under the Homestead Law.

A TRAMP consented to do a small job

A TRAM consented to do a small jot at digging post-holes at Carson. Ser. though labor was contrary to his dustom. He returned to his employer's house in an hour, threw down his spade, and said he had changed his mind. He had found \$130 worth or mind. He had found \$130 worth of gold bars which some miner had buried LABOULAYE, President of the Franco American Union, states that Bartholdi's status of Liberty would be ready for erection in the harbor of New York is 1883, the centenary of the Treaty of Versailles, which concluded peace be-

ween England and America. tween England and America.

More Le Paor Renous augrests that the ancient obelisks of Egypt might have been intended to serve as lightning conductors. The evidence is found in an inscription from the temple at Edm, published by Bragach-Bey in September, 1875. In the thirty-fourth line of this text "two large obelisks" are expressly said to have been constructed "for the purpose of cleaving asunder the storm-cloud of heaven."

Oth Mrs. Shannard, collects, about

OLD Mrs. Sheppard collects about Oth Mrs. Sheppard collects about \$2,000 in rents every July at Dayton, Ohio, and puts the money in a bureau drawer. As she lives alone, the folly of keeping so much money by her was long ago explained te her. In 1878 masked robbers entered the house and took the treasure. In 1879 the robbery was repeated in precisely the same manner. This year she hid it carefully, but the rascals choked her until she told them where it was. She now promises to put the receipts for 1881 in promises to put the receipts for 1881 in the bank.

A nor temporarily in charge of an A nor temporarily in charge of an elevator in the Syracuse (N. Y.) Savings Bank building, thought he would like to see the elevator work. He palled the rope, and to his supprise the elevator ascended rapidly. Reaching the top it struck and reversed itself, breaking the starting rope, and the car descended rapidly to the bottom. When the car was raised the body of the engineer was found beneath it. He had been killed instantive. instantly.

The Dumes family has always been remarkable for strength and address. One night at the play Gen. Dumes, the grandfather of Dumes the younger, fung a man out of a stage box on to the stage. Dumes the cluer was of Beronless strength, and Dumes the younger. excels in all games of strength and skill. He is a master juggler, and he can put a frame of knives round a human head learing against a board with the most consummate sarety of hand. George Sand was a brilliant pupil of Dumas the younger, and is ber later years she used to amuse herself for days with this perfious pastime.

Tire agitation for seats for shop and saloon girls has taken practical shape in Scotland. Recently a staff of ladies made a tour of the chief warehouses and shops in the leading thoroughfures of Edinburgh, and made inquiries as to the accommodation in the desired direc-tion. The subject had been agited in a daily newspaper for some time back, and the committee found that in several instances shopkeepers and milliners had provided seats for their saleswomen, to be used during "the intervals of business." No fewer than 146 establishness were visited, and in only four instances were the ladies may with personal rudeness.

and ruleness.

A LETTER from Bordeaux, France, gives a rightful account of the leech pends ten miles from that city. The lesches are regularly fed with the blood of old houses, which are driven into the ponds, where the leeches suck them till they grow faint. Then they are taken out and allowed to grass in the fields till they regain a little strength, when they are spain driven into the pond, and the process is repeated till at last they are dragged out, bloodless and dead. A well known English veterinary surgeon, who has some much to mitigate the hor-cors of some of the Continuatal veterinary schools, has taken this matter of the Bordeaux leech ponds in hand.

The Horse's Frog.

If we were to go to maky a blacksmith and ask him if he did not think
nature had made a mistain in putting
the clumsy trog into the horne's foot, he
would hardly be ready to say res, and
very likely would put on a supprised
look, and perhaps explain that in some
countries hornes did very well without
shoes, and so the frog was left to care
for itself. But while not ready to take
ground with you in any criticism of the
plan upon which the foot is constructed,
you have but to look in the corner of the you have but to look in the corner of the shop where two horses stand newly shod; lift up their feet and observe for yourself, that if the smith has not raid it, the knife has said the frog is a bad thing, and must be out away. The horses do and must be out away. The norses do not stand on the ground, but nearly half an inch higher, on the iron of their shoes, and which takes the weight of the horse on the outer shell of the hoof. The practice is as sensible as it would be for a man who had to travel on all fours, taking the weight on the nalls of his fingers and toes rather than on the cush-ion which lies behind them. It is always the soft part—the india rubber part of the feet of animals that have such which receives the weight, and not the shelly, hard part. We know what an elephant's foot is; it is all rubber-like. The horse has the same increed in a shell, which gives him accuracy and stendings of movement. Now, this steatmens of movement. Now, this casing protects the frog. It grows slowly, the frog grows rapidly. The healthy foot of the coll shows a center, if not projecting, at least level with the line of the hoof. He does not take his weight wholly on the rim of his foot. Old horses would have feet more like them if blacksmiths would allow they knew a little less than nature, and really knew enough to read her intentions.

The object in shocing the animal, aside from the occasional one of changing its gait, is simply to prevent the wear and shattering of the outer skell, and to enable it to take a firmer hold of the ground, escaping the slipping of the unation horn. It is an unfortunate incodent of our system of shoring that the horse is raised from the ground as a boy is when he mounts stilts.—Farm and